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## **Reports**

[Item#1](#)

Two Schools of Thought on China - Both Wrong. YaleGlobal. Eric X. Li. November 19, 2013.

China's Communist Party has concluded its Third Plenum, and analysts in the West scrutinize details, hoping to pinpoint the direction of the world's largest emerging power. Two theories on China's rise have dominated since 1989, and both are wrong, argues Eric X. Li. The "imminent collapse" school suggests that a one-party political system cannot manage social and economic conflicts, and the

"peaceful evolution" school maintains that modernization, market capitalism and engagement could ultimately force Chinese politics to become more open for democracy. For China's leaders, Western standards are neither irresistible nor applicable to China. "As the party embarked on dramatic reforms, the country possessed a degree of national independence unmatched by most developing nations," Li explains. "This ability to control its own destiny allowed China to engage globalization on its own terms." He urges respect for healthy divergence. By anticipating a forced convergence to Western ways, many stumble in their relations with China.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/two-schools-thought-china-%E2%80%93-both-wrong> [HTML format, various paging].

#### Item#2

Iraq: Politics, Governance, and Human Rights. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Kenneth Katzman. November 14, 2013.

Nearly two years after the 2011 U.S. withdrawal from Iraq, increasingly violent sectarian divisions are undermining Iraq's stability. Sunni Arab Muslims, who resent Shiite political domination and perceived discrimination, have escalated their political opposition to the government of Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki through demonstrations and violence. Iraq's Kurds are embroiled in separate political disputes with the Baghdad government over territorial, political, and economic issues. The rifts delayed some provincial elections during April-June 2013 and could affect the viability of national elections for a new parliament and government set for April 30, 2014. Maliki is widely expected to seek to retain his post after that vote.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/RS21968.pdf> [PDF format, 50 pages, 484.80 KB].

#### Item#3

Effective Policing for 21st-Century Israel. RAND Corporation. Jessica Saunders et al. November 11, 2013.

Israel has changed dramatically in the past two decades. The Israel Police is transforming itself to meet the needs of modern Israel. The study address issues of public perceptions and trust in the police, benchmarking the police against other police organizations, performance measurement, and deterrence and crime prevention.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research\\_reports/RR200/RR287-1/RAND\\_RR287-1.sum.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_reports/RR200/RR287-1/RAND_RR287-1.sum.pdf) Summary [PDF format, 16 pages, 152.08 KB].

[http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research\\_reports/RR200/RR287-1/RAND\\_RR287-1.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_reports/RR200/RR287-1/RAND_RR287-1.pdf) Full Text [PDF format, 110 pages, 570.19 KB].

#### Item#4

Global Forecast 2014: U.S. Security Policy at a Crossroads. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Craig Cohen et al. November 1, 2013.

After a dozen years of war, the 2008 financial crisis, budgetary contraction inside government, and growing political polarization, U.S. security policy stands at a crossroads as America finds itself lacking a durable political consensus on the nation's role in the world. The CSIS scholars answer the questions that will determine the future trajectory of American power in 2014 and beyond. The report looks overseas at America's ability to sustain its rebalance to Asia and adapt to the changing order in the Middle East. At the same time, the authors examine America's ability to get its own house in order, to develop a sustainable resource strategy for defense and to rebuild a national security consensus to meet the challenges the United States will face in the years ahead.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://csis.org/files/publication/131029\\_Cohen\\_GlobalForecast2014\\_WEB.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/131029_Cohen_GlobalForecast2014_WEB.pdf) [PDF format, 76 pages, 7.53 MB].

#### Item#5

Philippines Disaster Draws Limited Interest, Donations. Pew Research Center for the People and the Press. November 19, 2013.

The aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines is drawing less attention from the American public than a number of other major international disasters in recent years. About one-in-three Americans (32%) say they are very closely following news about the deadly typhoon that struck the Philippines on Nov. 8. By comparison, 55% of the public closely followed the aftermath of the 2011 tsunami in Japan, 58% followed the tsunami that struck coastlines around the Indian Ocean at the end of 2004, and 60% followed the 2010 Haiti earthquake. In the new national survey, conducted Nov. 14-17 among 1,013 adults, Typhoon Haiyan tied with economic news as the second-most closely followed story this week. The health care rollout was the public's top story, with 37% following it very closely.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.people-press.org/files/legacy-pdf/11-19-13%20Philippines%20typhoon%20Release.pdf> [PDF format, 14 pages, 464.04 KB].

#### Item#6

Despite Challenges, Africans Are Optimistic about the Future: Economic Outlook More Positive in Africa than Europe or Middle East. Pew Research Global Attitudes Project. November 8, 2013.

Even though many in Africa continue to face serious financial adversity, their economic outlook is more positive than many others around the world, and they are hopeful about their children's future. Overall, Africans, along with Asians and Latin Americans, tend to express more positive views about economic conditions than do Europeans and Middle Easterners. Similarly, optimism for the next generation is higher in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.pewglobal.org/files/2013/11/Pew-Research-Center-Global-Attitudes-Africa-Release-FINAL-October-8-20131.pdf> [PDF format, 53 pages, 727.97 KB].

#### Item#7

Poverty in the United States: 2012. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Thomas Gabe. November 13, 2013.

In 2012, the U.S. poverty rate was 15.0%--46.5 million persons were estimated as having income below the official poverty line. Neither the poverty rate nor the number of persons counted as poor in 2012 differed statistically from 2011 or 2010. In 2012, an estimated 10.0 million more people were poor than in 2006 and the poverty rate (15.0%) was 22% above that of 2006 (12.3%). The 46.5 million persons counted as poor in 2012 is the largest number counted in the measure's recorded history, which goes back as far as 1959, and the 2012 poverty rate of 15.0% is the highest seen since 1993. The increase in poverty since 2006 reflects the effects of the economic recession that began in December 2007. The level of poverty tends to follow the economic cycle quite closely, tending to rise when the economy is faltering and fall when the economy is in sustained growth. This most recent recession, which officially ended in June 2009, was the longest recorded (18 months) in the post-World War II period. Even as the economy recovers, poverty is expected to remain high, as poverty rates generally do not begin to fall until economic expansion is well underway. Given the depth and duration of the recession, and the projected slow recovery, it will likely take several years or more before poverty rates recede to their 2006 pre-recession level.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL33069.pdf> [PDF format, 85 pages, 1.55 MB].

#### Item#8

American Universities Eye Chinese Students. YaleGlobal. Hassan Siddiq. November 12, 2013.

Increasing numbers of Chinese choose to study abroad, and nearly half head for U.S. institutions of higher learning. The reasons behind the exponential growth, even at the undergraduate level, are as much financial as "the emphasis on globalization and diversity touted by the universities," explains Hassan Siddiq. U.S. universities have active recruiting programs, and seven of the top ten universities by reputation are based in the U.S. Offering a range of academic choices, U.S. schools are attractive for Chinese students, allowing them to explore classes for a year or two before making final decisions about a major. Finally, tighter government budgets at all levels mean reduced subsidies for private and public U.S. universities. Administrators appreciate the willingness of international students to pay full tuition rates. Rapid economic growth, emphasis on education and appreciation for U.S. brands have made China fertile grounds for US college recruiters.

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/american-universities-eye-chinese-students> [HTML format, various paging].

#### Item#9

News Use across Social Media Platforms. Pew Research Journalism Project. Jesse Holcomb et al. November 14, 2013.

How do different social networking websites stack up when it comes to news? How many people engage with news across multiple social sites? And what are their news consumption habits on traditional platforms? News plays a varying role across the social networking sites. Roughly half of both Facebook and Twitter users get news on those sites, earlier reports have shown. On YouTube, that is true of only one-fifth of its user base, and for LinkedIn, the number is even smaller. And Pinterest, a social pin board for visual content, is hardly used for news at all.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.journalism.org/files/2013/11/News-Use-Across-Social-Media-Platforms1.pdf> [PDF format, 10 pages, 552.75 KB].

#### Item#10

50 Years after JFK's Assassination: a Brief Guide to Reliable Sources. The International Consortium of Investigative Journalists. Margot Williams. November 13, 2013.

The fiftieth anniversary of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963 is a time of commemoration, a pause for reflection, and font of stories for a global media still fascinated by this American tragedy. The Kennedy assassination has sparked dozens of theories, hundreds of volumes and gallons of digital ink, with some sources more credible than others. The author consolidates some resources she found to be reliable.

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<http://www.icij.org/blog/2013/11/50-years-after-jfks-assassination-brief-guide-reliable-sources> [HTML format, various paging].